PRICE THREE CENTS.

REVOLUTION IN PANAMA? | CONGRESS FOR ECONOMY.

ports He Declines to Discuss.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 21. Rumors of a revolution in Panama reached Washington this evening, and, while diligent inquiry failed to obtain any confirmation of the report that actual hostiliiles had occurred, it is true that relations between the Amador administration and the Liberal party are strained and that a delicate situation exists, as was shown in the exclusive dispatch to The Tribune of last Sunday, General Obaldia, the Panaman Minister, said this afternoon that he has heard certain rumors, but declined to discuss them beyond the statement that he did not believe that they were

R. L. Farnham, counsel for Panama, who has recently returned from the isthmus, said this evening that he did not believe that there had en a revolution, and that if any disturbance had occurred, it was doubtless due to a few hotheads on one side or the other.

Speaking of the leaders of the Liberal party, Pablo Arosemena and Dr. Morales, Mr. Farnham

They are both men of the highest repute and of unlimited common sense, in whose hands the government of Panama is as safe as it could possibly be. No revolution can have occurred with their approval; and if there has been any disturbance it must have been caused by a few hotheads. Of course, the authorities, on the isthmus, are in a position to restore order immediately, even if there has occurred any resort They are both men of the highest repute and

It is learned that the Liberal party, of which the men named are the leaders, is impressed with the conviction that it has not in the past been allowed a fair and free hand. Some of the Liberals even go as far to suggest that if there is anything partaking of a revolution it was precipitated by the party in power, of which President Amador is the head, with a view to furnishing an excuse for the exercise of military power to curtail the freedom of the campaign for the next election about to be instituted by the Liberals.

Of course no serious disturbance can occur on the isthmus; for if the authorities should prove unable to quell it, the United States would promptly exercise its right to preserve order and the freedom of traffic across the isthmus.

In addition to the accusation that the Amador administration has and still purposes to interfere with a free expression of the will of the people at the polls, it is said that the President has been guilty of nepotism in the distribution of federal offices, and the Liberals appear to have decided that the time has arrived for a redistribution of the spoils. To those familiar with the situation on the isthmus, the petition addressed to Secretary Taft, the text of which was printed in last Sunday's Tribune, is mani-

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Secretary for War Issues Minute on General Staff.

London, Nov. 21 .- H. O. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for War, to day issued an important minute em-bodying the decisions of the Army Council for the formation of a general staff, such as possessed by other European powers. The minute is adiressed to Lieutenant General Sir Neville Gerald Lyttelton, who on the advice of the Lord Esher nission has already been appointed Chief of the General Staff.

Secretary Arnold-Ferster lays down as the aim of this reform the gathering together "of the ablest men in the army, to place the fortunes anest men in the army, to place the fortunes of the army always in their hands and thereby to form a school of military thought which shall be alreast or shead of that of any other army."

The minute provides that the officers of the general staff shall be selected according to their qualifications and not according to their rank; that they shall be in the prime of life, and be appointed for four years, the appointments to be renewed quadrennially.

THE MINNEAPOLIS AT DOVER.

Cruiser Said to Have Struck Ground Off French Coast. Dover, England, Nov. 21.—The United States

cruiser Minneapolis arrived here to-day from Cherbourg, and exchanged salutes with Dover

The cruiser encountered a thick fog, and, it is said, struck ground off the French coast. She was piloted across the Channel by the master

LUNATIC'S BIG PENSION.

Small Fortune for Veteran Too Crazy to Realize His Luck.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 21 .- An accrued pension of 89.348 in a lump sum, together with payments of \$30 a month, has just been awarded by Pension Commissioner Warner to an old soldier of the Civil War, who is a patient in the government hospital for the insane here. It is the largest pension claim settled by the new commissioner since he has been in office. The sum has been accumulating for many years, the soldier himself, on account of his unbalanced mental condition, not being aware that he was entitled to a pension. it was brought to the attention of the pension authorities by the super-

intendent of the insane asylum The pension was allowed on the ground that the soldier, who fought in the 21st United States Infantry, contracted insanity in the service of the United States. The unusual thing about this pension case is that the money allowed for the claim is simply transferred by one department of

the government to another. The pensioner gets no special benefit out of his new found fortune, as it goes to pay the expenses for his maintenance ever since he lost his mind. The additional fund which is being Paid in monthly instalments, however, will be sufficient to give him added comforts. The unfortunate man's condition is such that he will of he able to realize the sudden good fortune that has been thrust on him.

WOMAN RECOVERS SIGHT AND DIES.

Joy Over Seeing Again Causes Two Strokes of Apoplexy.

[By Telegraph to The Tritune.]
Winsted, Conn., Nov. 21.—Shock, following an operation which restored her eyesight, caused the death of death of Mrs. Sarah Whiten, sixty-six years old, of New-Britain, yesterday. She had been totally blind for three years. Friends contributed the money to provide for an operation, and she was overloyed at the prospects of seeing again. She comparatively good health when she sub ditted to the knife a couple of weeks ago, but

two strokes of apoplexy caused her death. ling quite equal to the train service offered New-York Central Lines. 29 trains a day to 9 and Niagara Falls. 12 to Chicago, 6 to St. 5 to Cincinnati.—Advt.

GRAVE RUMORS AFLOAT. TO CURTAIL EXPENSES.

Minister at Washington Hears Re- Investigation of Canal Expenditures -Other Work.

(From The Tribune Bureau,) Washington, Nov. 21.—The leaders of both houses of Congress are a unit on a method to relieve the financial necessities of the Panama Canal Commission. Their course in this respect will be in keeping with the policy which is to dominate the next session of Congress and which will involve the most rigid scrutiny of the expenses of every federal department, commission and office.

As soon as Congress convenes a measure appropriating an amount just sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the Panama Commission for the mont of January and February will be prepared and passed with expedition. Then will follow a most careful examination of the estimates submitted for the future work of the commission, together with a scarching investigation of the purposes for which the sum of \$10,000,000 already disbursed has been ex-

It is pointed out that the President's message contains no suggestion for increasing the revnues, that there is now a small deficit and that the steady growth of the nation will inevitably make increased expenditures necessary in cer tain directions. The President has already taken steps to promote businesslike methods in the administration of the several departments. and he is certain to receive earnest and thorough co-operation from the coming Congress.

A business tone will be given the session by the necessary consideration of railway rate legislation, which, although success for the President's policy, with possibly some modifications, seems assured, is certain to be attended by prolonged debate. While the railway legislation is being considered on the floors of the two houses, the word will go forth to the various committees to scrutiniza department estimates with unusual care.

While there is no disposition to criticise in advance of official information the expenditures nade by the Panama Canal Commission, there is obvious surprise that the \$10,000,000 hitherto and members of both houses invariably demand the same information in almost identical terms: "What has been done with it?" Nor does the answer that it has been expended for sanitation and equipment appear to prove entirely satisfactory. It is also learned that, despite the President's strict order that no employe of the government shall in any way attempt to influence legislation to his own benefit, numerous officials have pointed out to their friends and patrons in Congress the wide discrepancy between the salaries they are receiving and those paid for like work in more recently created divisions of the government, and this will lead to the institution of the most careful comparisons of salaries paid under blanket appropriations and those paid in accordance with specific legis-

The type of canal and the character of the legislation to be enacted for the further prosecution of the Panama Canal, the discussion of railway rate legislation, the consideration of the Santo Domingo treaty and possibly of the special communication which the President is likely to make on the subjects of Santo Domingo and Venezuela will, in the estimation of some of the prominent members of the Senate, consti

most prominent members of the Senate, constitute the major portion of the work of the upper house, with the addition, of course, of the enactment of the regular appropriation bills. It is even predicted that the consideration of these subjects will preclude the possibility of doing much else, and will even serve to prolong the session until well into the summer.

The policy of carefully examining each item in the regular appropriation bills, while intended to apply to the work of the committees rather than to that of the House and Senate, is certain to make itself felt when they come up for consideration in the committees of the whole of the two houses and will doubtless render this necessary part of the work of the session more part of the work of the session more tedious than usual.

MONEY FOR CANAL.

Congress to Facilitate Bond Sale-May Also Decide Type of Cut.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Leaders of the House of Representatives have decided that in order to meet the emergencies for the Panama Canal work a bill will be speedily passed after Congress meets putting the canal bonds on the same footing as the other 2 per cent bonds of the government, to facilitate their sales.

An appropriation will also be made to meet the payroll of the canal, with a provision that the money for this purpose shall be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the sale of bonds. After that Congress could, if necessary, determine the type of canal without crippling the work in

need not be consulted if the administration de cides upon a lock canal, it is also known that in making the appropriation for the canal Congress can specify the type, if so inclined. It seems to be the general impression that the type of canal will be determined in the end by Congress. At least members of Congress are looking forward to a discovery ing forward to a discussion of the subject.

WOULD CHEAPEN CANAL.

Major Gillette Has Plans Entailing Expenditure of Only \$111,000,000.

His Telegraph to The Tribune. Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—That a safe, complete, practicable and serviceable waterway across the Isthmus of Panama can be constructed in five years and at a cost of not to exceed \$111,000,000 is the contention of Major Cassius E. Gillette, engineer corps S. A., temporarily detached and serving in iladelphia as chief of the Filtration Bureau.

Major Gillette's plans have been evolved after personal study of the isthmus, which he visited as one of the engineers attached to the first Isthmian Canal Commission, named by the President under he authority of the Spooner act. Under his plan the canal might be constructed out of the \$145,000,000 now available, leaving a balance of \$34,000,000 for contingent expenses, such as interest, sanitation, water supply for Colon and Panama, sewage sys-tem for both cities and the expenses of canal zone

tem for both cities and the expenses of canal zone government.

Major Gillette's plan is, instead of digging a canal, to build a gigantic dirt dam at Gatun, and flood the country from that point to Pedro Miguel, about thirty miles, making a deep, freely navigable lake about 100 square miles in area. The dam, with four or five miles of under-water dredging on the north and about nine miles of similar excavation on the south, would complete the canal. A flight of three locks at either end of the lake, each lock to have a lift of 331-3 feet, would carry ships from sea level to the surface of the lake. A depth of forty-five feet is contemplated throughout the canal on the estimates Major Gillette has prepared.

CHICKENS THEIR FAVORITE CULT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Louisville, Nov. 21.—The new free library for colored people opened here to-day, and it was regarded as a curious coincidence that the first regarded as a curious coincidence that the first book called for was a treatise on chicken culture.

VALUES STOLEN KISS AT \$10,000. Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 21.-Miss Ella Hamilton thinks the kiss she alleges Hayden Marquis, thinks the kiss she alleges Hayden Marquis, a wealthy young man, stole from her is worth \$10,000. At least, that is the amount of damages she demands in a suit filed to-day in the District Court. The suit will come to trial at the January term. Marquis is the son of R. W. Marquis, reputed to be a millionaire. SENATOR PLATT TESTIFYING BEFORE THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.



International Smokeless Powder SUBPOENA S. F. PICKETT. Captain of Vessel at Halifax Tells Laboratory Shattered.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 21.-Four men were killed by an explosion in the laboratory of the International Smokeless Powder Company at Parlin, near Sayreville, this afternoon.

APPLEGATE, John, twenty-five years old, Sayreville. PRICE, John, forty years old, South River. REDPATH, L. W., thirty years old, superintendent of the

SPRATFORD, Frank, forty-five years old, Sayraville While these four men were at work in the laboratory, about 4 o'clock, there was a sudden explosion, which shook the surroundings like an earthquake. Flames shot from the room, and in an instant the whole building, which appropriated has been so completely exhausted, was detached, was on fire. The fire spread to a second building, and, although the fire department connected with the plant used every effort to check the flames, both buildings were totally destroyed. The main buildings of the plant were not destroyed. The force of the explosion tore the men to bits.

At the office of the company the superintendent declined to give any particulars of the explosion. He said that two buildings had been burned. When asked about the dead and injured he said that he was too busy to give out any information.

Frank Spratford was a widower with one child. John Applegate was a young man of about twenty-five, who was married a short time ago. John Price leaves a wife and two children. About two months ago he underwent an operation for appendicitis, and it was only yesterday that he returned to his work in the laboratory of the powder works. Mr. Redpath was a bachelor, and lived at the Parlin Club, where many of the officials of the works live.

The exact cause of the explosion is uniconwpexcept that it was due to chemicals. Unusual precautions had always been taken at the works

to prevent accidents.
The laboratory wa to prevent accidents.

The laboratory was well stocked and made excellent fuel for the flames, which spread rapidly. The explosion was heard for miles around and attracted crowds to the scene. Coroner Haines, of South Amboy, viewed the bodies and

UNHURT UNDER TRAIN.

Blind Man Has Remarkable Escape on Brooklyn Bridge.

At this end of the Brooklyn Bridge in the rush hour last night a man who had just left a train from Brooklyn was seen to step off the platform and fall just as another train approached. The crowd yelled and the motorman, who had seen the man fall, brought his train to a sudden stop. Platform men, policemen and others jumped to

the tracks, thinking the man had been ground to pieces, but when he shouted from under the to pieces, but when he shouted from under the car "Me noa hurt," the first car was uncoupled and pushed ahead, and there lay an Italian between the rails flat on his back.

He was uninjured, although one car had passed over his body. The man, who said he was Vito Orpolo, of No. 18 Marion-st., was found to be bilind.

TRIP IN STOLEN "AUTO."

Contractor's Sor Says He Tried to Sell It for Owner.

| By Telegraph to The Tribune. 1 Stamford, Conn., Nov. 21.-While policemen searched for him between Stamford and New-York, Arthur McMullen, jr., nineteen years old, the son of Arthur McMullen, head of the contracting concern of Arthur McMullen & Co., with offices at No. 21 Park Row, New-York, was having a great time last night and to-day in the \$3,000 automobile of Archibald Smith, a broker, with offices at No. 71 Broadway, New-

The McMullens and Smiths are neighbors in Stamford. Young McMullen goes to school at Poughkeepsie. On Friday he came home, and failed to go back to school on Monday. Late last night he borrowed Mr. Smith's car, and, with a friend named Sennewald, set out for New-Rochelle. The car broke down at Greenwich. The boys spent the night in it. After repairing the break at New-Rochelle, young Mc-Mullen had negotiations with an automobile

dealer for the sale of the car. Late this afternoon McMullen and Sennewald flashed through Port Chester, going east. A policeman tried to stop them, but did not succeed. The Stamford police were warned by telephone, and Constable Oefinger jumped into an automobile and headed off McMullen and Sennewald in

Greenwich. He brought them home
"I was trying to sell the machine for Mr.
Smith," said young McMullen, but Mrs. Smith
says that her husband did not know the boy had
the car or was trying to sell it, although it is a
fact that it is for sale. She said: "We are inclined to look on it as a boyish lark."

JOCKO MADE "MONKEYS" OF GUESTS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Dayton, Ohlo, Nov. 21.—A reception last night at the home of John Donovan in Riverside was rudely interrupted by a monkey, named Jocko, belonging organ grinder, which entered the dining room and threw plates at the guests and chased then from room to room until captured. The monkey thinking he was a guest.

STUDENTS IN BLOODY BATTLE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune I cleveland. Nov. 21.—A riot between one hundred studints of Case School of Applied Science and a like number from the Western Reserve University occurred this afternoon, and when a squad of policemen stopped the fray the field resembled a bat-tlefield, the bruised and injured lying all around Forty were injured, though none seriously.

Friend of Murphy, Saloonkeeper, Must Go Before Grand Jury.

A subpæna was issued for John F. Pickett, a saloonkeeper at No. 281 3d-ave., in Charles F. Murphy's district, soon after the adjournment of the grand jury yesterday afternoon. It is understood that Charles P. Dillon, who was the attorney for Krup, the ball jumper, testified before the grand jury that Pickett was the man who furnished the \$5,000 ball for Krup. A subposes was also issued for John Newman, who furnished the \$1,000 bail for Krup when the latter was held after being arraigned in the magistrate's court.

Pickett used to keep a saloon in ist-ave cross the street from Charley Murphy's old place. He and Murphy were as thick as thieves and when Murphy became leader of Tammany Hall Pickett got to be a power in Tammany politics. He is spoken of in the 18th district as Pickett the politician."

Other important developments are expected in the next twenty-four hours. Besides extracting a large amount of information from Dillon in regard to the way affairs are run in Murphy's district around election time, Attorney General Mayer had before him in his office in Williamst. a man who furnished much inside information. This man was an election inspector who had got into trouble over the way things went at his polling place. He went to George W. Morgan, Superintendent of Elections, and said that he wanted to make a statement. Mr. Morgan passed him over to Attorney General Mayer, and the man waited in Judge Mayer's office, shaking and trembling, four hours to get a chance to tell his story. When the Attorney General got y from court he had the man under fire for three-quarters of an hour. As a result he expects that there will be more happenings of great interest to Charles Francis Murphy to-day

Alderman Gaffney and John J. Murphy, brother of C. F. Murphy, were at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, ready to go before the grand jury, but they were excused until 10:30 o'clock this morning. Abe Levy, Henry W. Unger and George Simpson, who were associated with Dillon in Krup's defence, were also Krup which he deposited last to him by Dillon, but that he knew nothing more Levy said that it was regrettable that Krup had disappeared, but that his firm was not concerned in any way with the disappearance and welcomed an investigation.

Neither Murphy nor Gaffney seemed disturbed by being summoned before the grand jury. "I know nothing of Krup and do not know what the grand jury wants to question me for," Gaff-"And I don't know anything about illegal vot-

ing," Murphy declared. "The grand jury has sent for me and I'm here, but I have no idea what they can expect to get out of me. I know absolutely nothing about the Krup case. When the grand jury appeared before Recorder

Goff to hand up the indictments it had indorsed Dillon was in the courtroom. J. Edward Simmons, foreman of the grand jury, called Recorder Goff's attention to a presentment which accompanied the indictments. The Recorder looked over the presentment carefully and said:

"I see by this presentment that one Charles P. Dillon was before the grand jury and refused to answer questions on a point the jury deemed material. Is the witness in the courtroom?"

"I am here, your honor," Dillon said. He then went before the bar of the court. "If your honor please," he said, "I was asked certain questions by the grand jury which I regarded as privileged as between myself and my client I would like to know the legal authority upon which I was asked those questions I am desirous of answering, if the court will take the weight from my shoulders and direct me to answer them."

"Do you place yourself under the direction of the court?" asked the Recorder.

"I do," replied Dillon. Turning to the grand jury, Recorder Goff said,

replied the foreman.

'Are you ready to take up this matter now, or do you want to adjourn until to-morrow?" "We are ready to hear it now, your honor,

Adressing Dillon, Recorder Goff asked, "Are you willing to attend now and answer the ques-

"I will attend now," said Dillon The grand jury, Attorney General Mayer, Dillon and the others directly interested in the case thereupon filed out of the courtroom to the grand

The grand jury adjourned after a session of wenty minutes without reporting back to Recorder Goff. Mr. Dillon, when he came out of the grand jury room, went upstairs to the office of Assistant District Attorney Sandford, where he remained ten minutes in conference with Attorney General Mayer. After this conference, Mr. Mayer said that Dillon had obeyed the instructions of the court and answered all the questions of the grand jury. "Mr. Dillon has been resubpensed for to-morrow," he added.

THEATRE TRUST'S NEW CENTRE.

Lederer Says Klaw & Erlanger Will Move Headquarters to Chicago.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Louisville. Nov. 21.—George Lederer, who is here
superintending the bringing out of a new light
opera, to-day said that the theatrical trust, as represented by Klaw & Erlanger, would in future make its headquarters in Chicago instead of New-York. No cause is assigned for the change. Mr. Lederer says that the new play of Lew Wanace. "The Prince of India," will shortly be given at the Colonial, in Chicago, under his (Lederer a) direction.

EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR. SAY HE GAVE KKUP BAIL. SAW STEAMER BLOW UP. tile" to these companies.

Strange Tale of Sea.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 21.-The violent storm which swept the coast of Nova Scotia the latter part of last week has apparently claimed inother vessel. A two masted steamer is thought to have

gone to the bottom on Thursday afternoon off Beaver Harbor, on the east coast of the province, fifty-five miles off Halifax. Her identity has not been established, and so far as can be ascertained not one of her crew is alive.

News of the dieaster, which is one of the steamer with two masts, heavily laden, apbreaking heavily on the numerous shoals which stud that coast. When the Kilkeel reached the haven the un-

known steamer passed west of Horse Island, near the harbor entrance, which hid her hull. Suddenly a great cloud of smoke or steam shot upward, and when it cleared away, the masts of the incoming steamer had vanquished. The officers on the Kilkeel, who had been watching the approaching steamer, declare that they are positive she went to the bottom, and they say they are sure that no boat could live in the sea which prevailed.

which prevailed.

They believe that she ran too far west and struck a rock and that as she foundered her boilers exploded. Nothing could be ascertained to establish her identity. It is improbable that any of her craw escaped.

FLEET OFF FOR TURKEY.

Rumor That Sultan Will Yield to Powers' Demands.

Austrian squadron, which will form part of the and had never received any suggestion from combined ficet of the powers under Admiral insurance officials relative to judicial nomina-Ritter von Jedina, of the Austrian navy, in the tions, he acquiesced in the following summary excused. Simpson said that the \$5,000 bond for proposed demonstration in Turkish waters, is of the matter made by Mr. Hughes: due to arrive at the Piræus at daybreak on Thursday morning. The Italian warships will probably arrive at the Piræus after the Austrian vessels, and it is expected that the French conof the powers regarding Macedonian reforms and thus obviate the necessity of a demonstra-

> London, Nov. 21.—The British armored cruiser Lancaster and the scoutship Sentinel have been dispatched to the Piræus.

> Palace are believed to indicate preparations to for the acceptance of the financial reforms deided upon for Macedonia. Probably, however, the Turkish government will make further attempts to obtain modifications of the plans befor definitely accepting the full programme. The arrival of the international fleet at the Piræus is likely to hasten the Turkish decision. The Russian fleet has returned to Sevastopol, after a short cruise in the Black Sea.

Bull Operations Cost Grain Speculator Half a Million Dollars.

[By Telegraph to The Tribine.] Chicago, Nov. 21.—The bears in the corn and J. Ogden Armour, the big bull grain speculator, and the crowd could not distinguish half a dozen on the run. The action against the wealthy packer which forced him to unload millions of bushels of his long holdings in wheat and corn will cost a loss of over \$500,000, which sum he expected to reap in profits.

Misinformation as to the total yield of corn. based on reports furnished by his hog buyers in the corn belt, is the rock on which the packer ran. Armour loses 2½ cents every time he sells a bushel of corn, and the total loss will approximate \$625,000.

NEW BRIDGE HOLD-UP.

Justice Continues Injunction Restraining Award of Contract.

The new Manhattan Bridge has received another setback. Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court. yesterday granted the application of George Gage, taxpayer, for the continuance of an injunction estraining the city and the Bridge Commissioner from awarding the contract to the Pennsylvania Steel Company at a cost of more than \$5.000,000. Gage, according to Commissioner Best, got the njunction for the John Pierce Company, the next lowest bidder. Justice Dowling on September 18 adjourned the learning in the argument of Gage's case to get a permanent injunction. This is the third time the injunction has been continued. The Pierce company bld 37,486,491 14.

Justice Dowling, in granting the continuance of the injunction, said that the plaintiff has intro-duced proof to show that the nickel steel would

cost access. The stabilished that there is a large difference. Says Justice Dowling, "In the present price of these alternative materials, amounting, in my opinion from the evidence to close to \$200,000. What passification is offered for such an unsatisfactory and costly method of specification?"

MR. PLATT TELLS OF FUNDS

STATE CAMPAIGNS GIFTS.

Admits "Moral Obligation" to Con-

tributors-"The Man Up River." The following were the most important points brought out at the legislative insurance investi-

First-That Senator Thomas C. Platt had for

many years collected funds from insurance companies for State elections. Second-That the Equitable contribution had been \$10,000 annually: that of the Mutual \$10.

000, occasionally, and that the New-York Life

apparently made no contribution. Third-That these sums were paid by Senator Platt to the chairman, secretary or treas-

urer of the Republican State Committee. Fourth-That the Senator understood that in return for these contributions he should, through his influence with the State committee, see that

ne hestile legislation was enacted. Fifth-That he had never been asked to intervone to stop any such hostile legislation.

Sixth-That Senator Depew's "friend up the river" was W. S. Manning, of Albany, who has collected "hush money" from the Mutual and Equitable for many years for not "being hos-

Seventh-That the Equitable carried on its payroll a former Tammany president of the Board of Aldermen and Acting Mayor, who obtained the reduction of the real estate assessments of officers of the Equitable.

MR. PLATT ON STAND.

Contributions All Turned Over to State Committee, He Says.

Appearing before the investigating committee to explain his relation to the collection of funds for political purposes from insurance companies News of the disaster, which is thought to Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday made it clear Halifax to-night by the steamer Kilkeel, com- for the first time that such funds had been colmanded by Captain Allan. The Kilkeel on Jected and used in State campaigns. The Sen-Thursday morning ran into a gale which kicked ator's appearance was due to the declaration up so vicious a sea that Captain Allan decided made by ex-Governor Odell, when he was or up so vicious a sea that Captain Allan or the stand last week, that the gathering of funds to run for shelter. Heading into Beaver Harbor at 10 o'clock he observed behind him another for campaign purposes was the exclusive prerogative of the Senator. Meeting this declaraparently also seeking shelter. The gale was tion, Senator Platt testified that he had received then blowing at a terrific rate and the seas were the money, which was brought to his office in currency by representatives of insurance com pani ", and that he had promptly turned it over to the State committee, of which ex-Governor Odell and Colonel George W. Dunn have been the two recent chairmen

> Up to the time Senator Platt testified yesterday nothing had been shown before the committee justifying the theory that the insurance companies had made political contributions except to the last three national campaign funds, when the issue of sound money was involved. Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life, was exceedingly definite on this point, but Senator Platt was equally certain yesterday both that the Mutual had contributed several times, this with President McCurdy and that the latter must have known the purpose of the contribution. Thus another striking contradiction in the

sworn testimony of the witnesses was furnished On the quid pro quo received by the insurance companies in return for their contributions Senator Piatt also supplied some of the mes startling evidence the commission has listened to. While the Senator was sure that he had Vienna, Nov. 21.-The first section of the never been asked to interfere with legislation

THE MORAL OBLIGATION

'Isn't that the way it usually comes about Senator, that the use of these contributions in the election of (legislative) candidates to office here that the Sultan will accede to the demands puts the candidates more or less under moral ing them?"

"That is naturally what would be involved," was the calm reply

The coming of the Senator was attended with rather unusual circumstances. Carried from the ground floor to the chamber, the Senator tottered to the witness chair, supported by his Constantinople, Nov. 21.-The prolonged con- counsel, Robert C. Morris, and his secretary, erences of the Council of Ministers at the Yildiz | Albert T. Howe, on whom he leaned heavily as he mounted the witness stand. Both in his yield in principle to the demand of the powers appearance and in the lack of volume in his voice, the Senator gave the impression of marked feebleness, but although he spoke slowly his answers were for the most part clear and adequate. He suffered from occasional lapses of memory, but this has been true of a majority of those who have appeared before the committee.

As a witness he was calm and cool. He neither volunteered any suggestion nor showed the slightest sign of any desire to extend his testimony beyond his own relation to campaign ARMOUR FACES BIG LOSS. funds. He made it perfectly clear that he had never had to do with the national committee collections. As he sat in the witness he leaned rather heavily on a gold headed cane and frequently raised his hand to his chin as he answered, adopting the familiar attitude recognized by all members of the old "Sunday school" class. His voice, however, was so weak that it was hardly audible to the stenographer.

SENATOR PLATT TAKES STAND

As he mounted the witness stand, Senator Platt stood waiting to be sworn. He bowed pleasantly to the members of the committee but on Senator Armstrong's request he took the oath sitting. Directly after this Robert C. Morris, who appeared as Mr. Platt's personal counsel at the Senator's special request, started to make a statement, but Senator Armstrong stopped him, explaining that this procedure was not permitted. Mr. Morris merely added that he desired to say for Senator Platt that he was anxious to testify fully and frankly about all matters in which he might have information. Then Mr. Hughes began his examination, which

follows in full: follows in full:

Q.—Senator Platt, evidence has been given byte as to contributions made by insurance corporations as to contributions made by insurance corporations for political purposes. We should be glad to have your testimony upon that subject, so far as the matters are within your knowledge. A. Well, I have received contributions from some of themore randcularily from the Equitable.

Q.—Would you state, please, what contributions you have received from the Equitable for political purposes? A.—I could not state what contributions because I have not any record of it at all.

Q.—During what period of years have such contributions been made? A.—Oh, I should think at least ten years.

Q.—Have you had anything to do with the receiving of contributions in connection with national campaigns? A.—No, not in national campaigns?

State campaigns.

campaigns? A. State campaigns? A. State campaigns? A. Q. -Solely with reference to State campaigns? A.

Yes, sir.

Q.—Has it been the practice of the Equitable 1.fto make contributions for State campaigns to the
Republican party? A.—It has, so far as it has myle
any contributions to me, they were callulated to
for State campaigns. EQUITABLE GAVE \$10,000 A YEAR.

Q.-And for how long and in what amounts have those contributions been? A.-The contributions from the Equitable have been about \$10,000 or a

Q. Each time? A.—Yes sir.
Q.—And your connection with the receiving of such contributions began at about what date? A.—